Windigipet 2025 – Arrival Board - MQTT integration

10-7-2025 – Jens Krogsgaard, Copenhagen - Denmark

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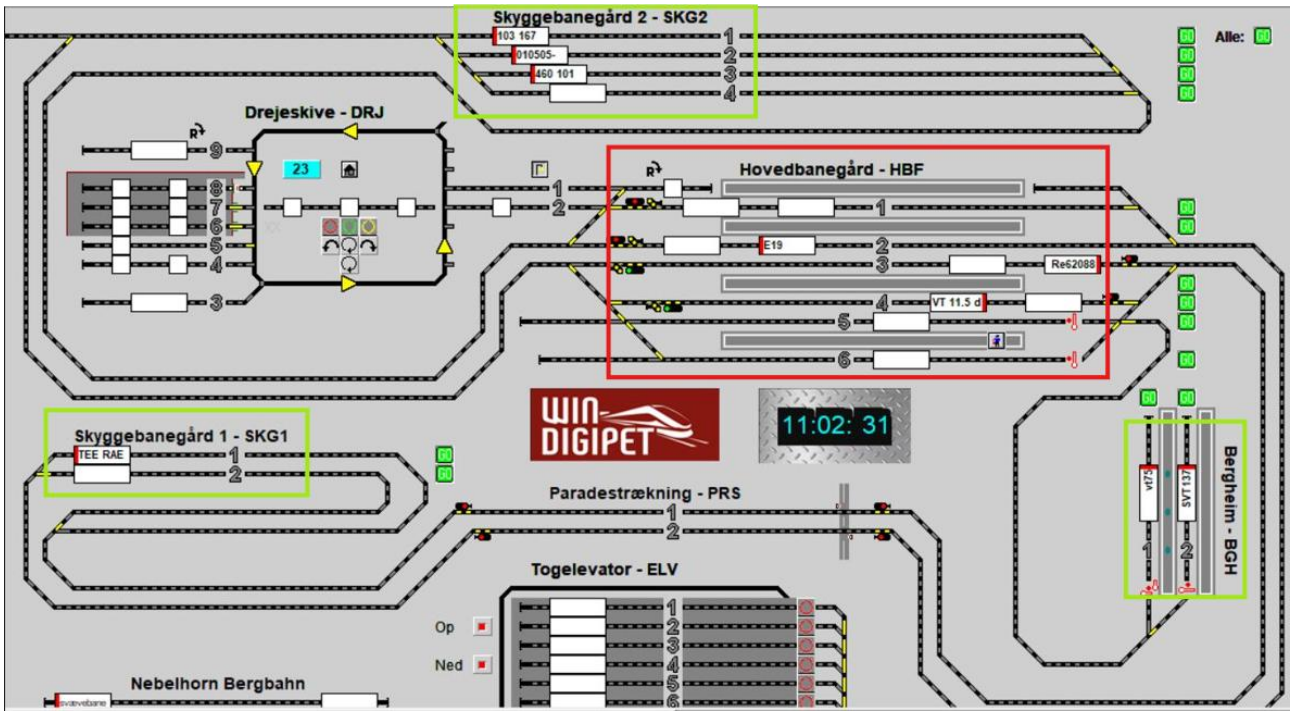
1. Summary

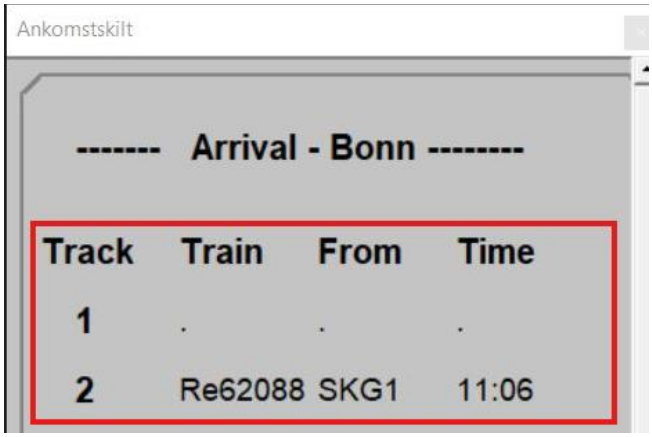
Five years ago, I created a small arrival board with real-time data. Back then, it wasn't as easy to extract data from Windigipet and display it on a small 0.96-inch screen. With the new possibilities of MQTT integration in Windigipet 2025, it has become much easier. In this document, I describe the new solution. I have previously created a document that describes the installation and more in a bit more detail. Here you can find more information about the basics of Windigipet 2025 and MQTT:

Windigipet 2025 og MQTT

2. We set the scene



I have a main station with 2 tracks, and from here, trains arrive at and depart for two staging yards, SKG1 and SKG2, as well as to Bergheim station (BGH). The arrival board should apply to the main station, and when a train runs through it, the following should be displayed:

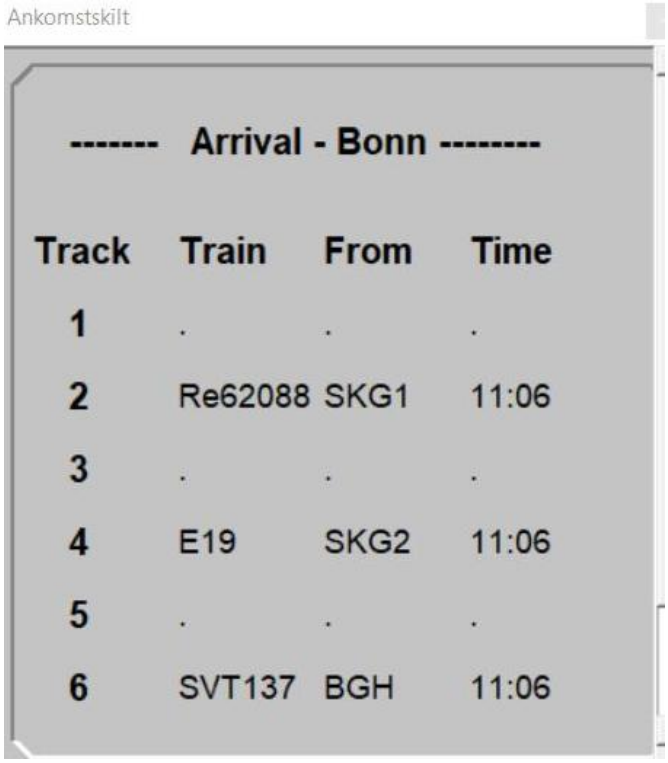


Here's the English translation:

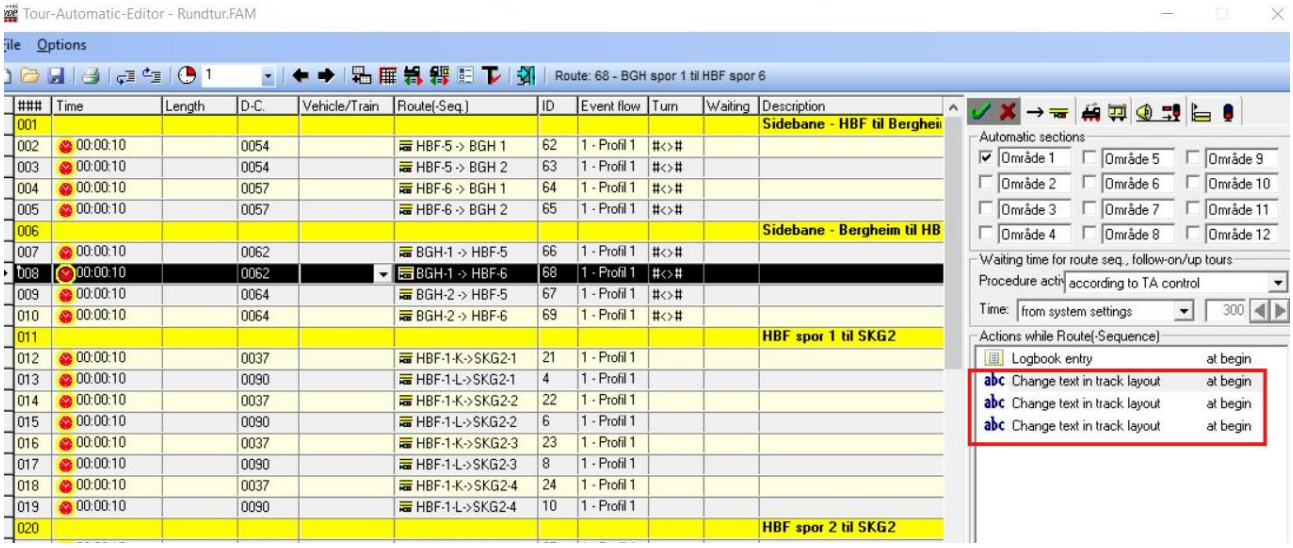
Here is an example showing that train Re62088 arrives at track 2 from SKG1 at 11:05. Simultaneously, it can be seen that the train on track 1 has departed the station.

3. Create Arrive-Sign in Windigipet.

I'll start by creating an arrival board in Windigipet (Multiplan). For each of tracks 1 to 6, there are three variables: Train, From and Arrival Time.

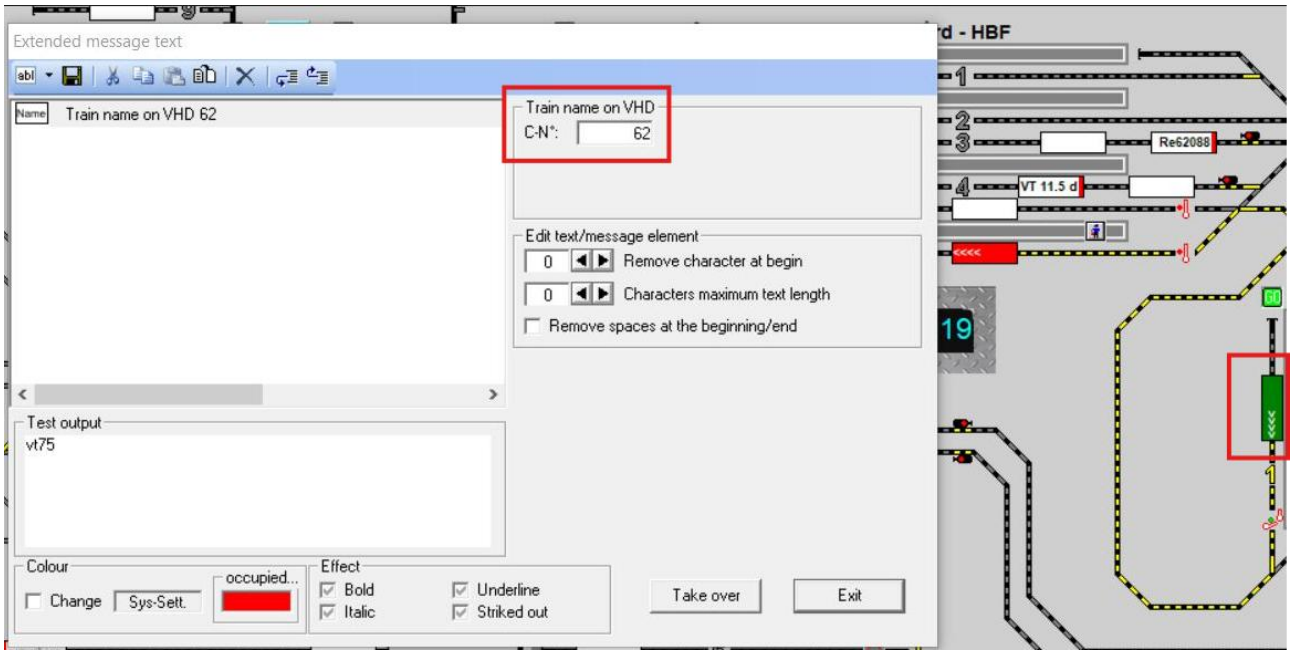


3.1. Tour-Automatic



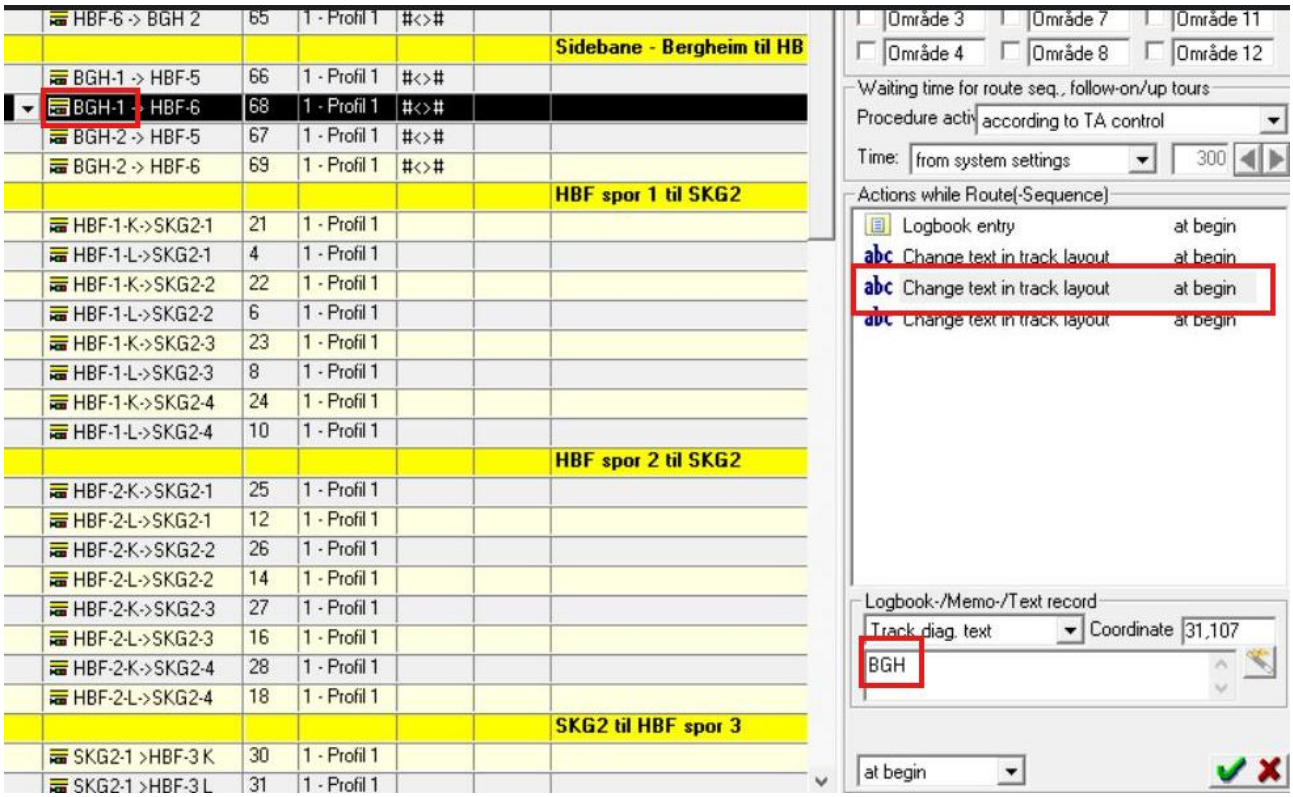
For each line in the automation that runs from or to the main station, I create 3 Actions – one for each of the three variables: Train, From (origin), and Arrival Time.

Train:



Here, the train name is transferred from the starting position – in this case, BGH. And we can see that the train arrives at track 6, so it is this label that is updated.

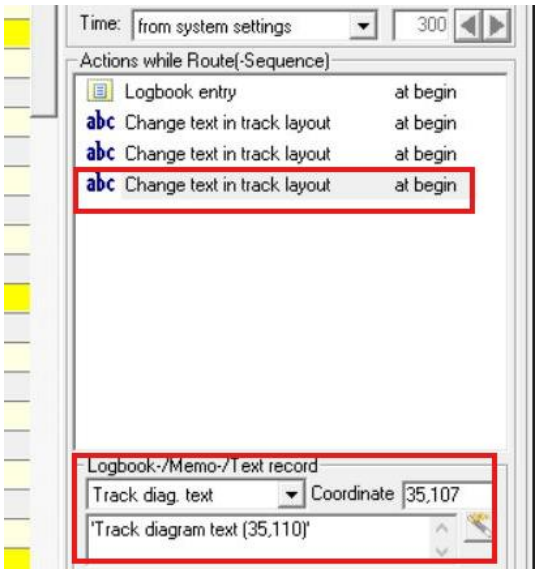
From:



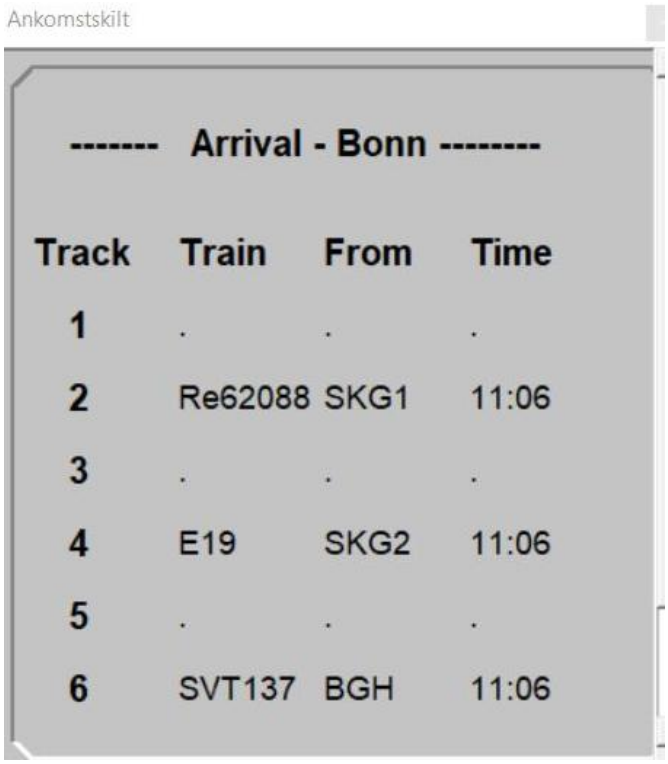
For each line, we can see where the train originates from – in the example shown, it's from BGH.

Time:

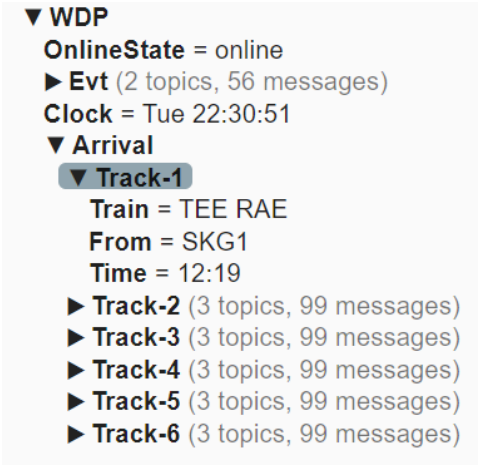
It takes approximately 30 to 60 seconds to travel to the main station. As an approximation, we'll assume 1 minute. We use PC time, add 1 minute, and finally save the result in a text field that we can use for the arrival time.



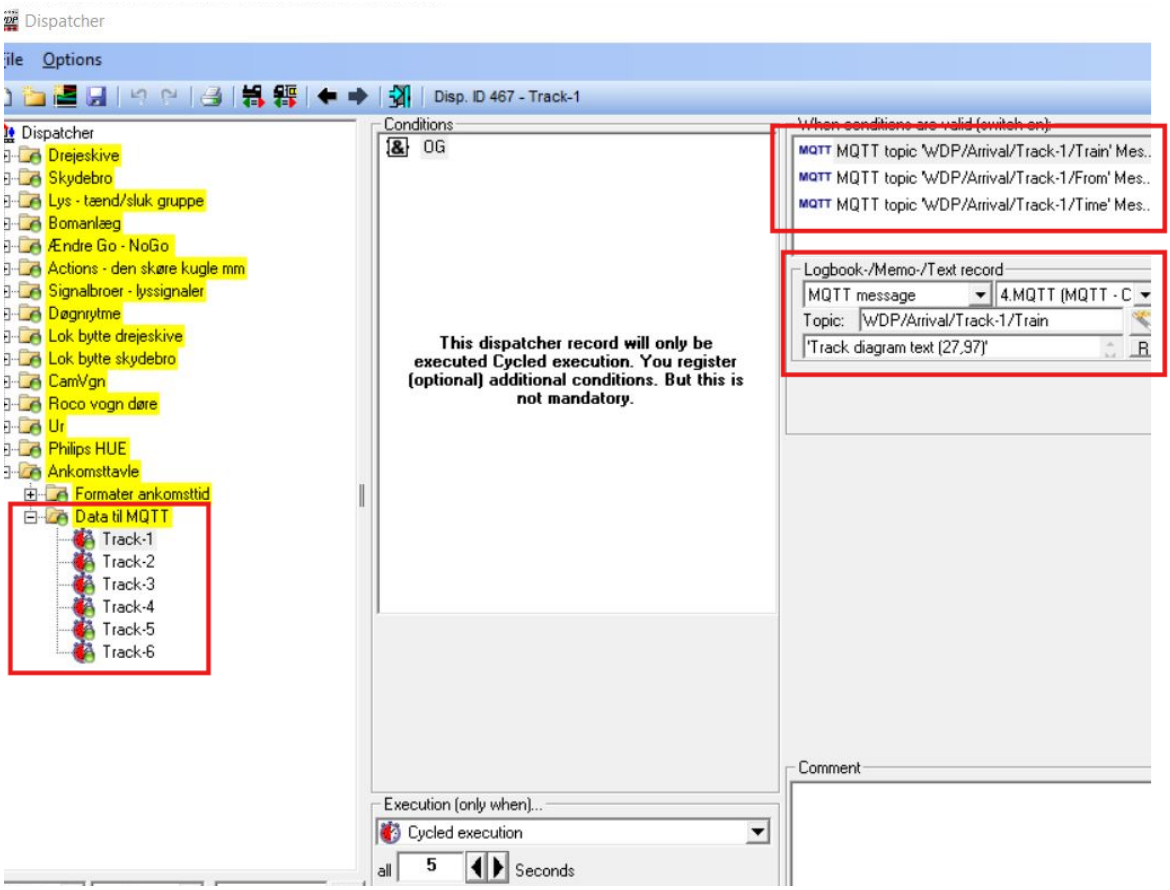
Now we have a complete arrival board we can test.



4. Send data to MQTT Broker

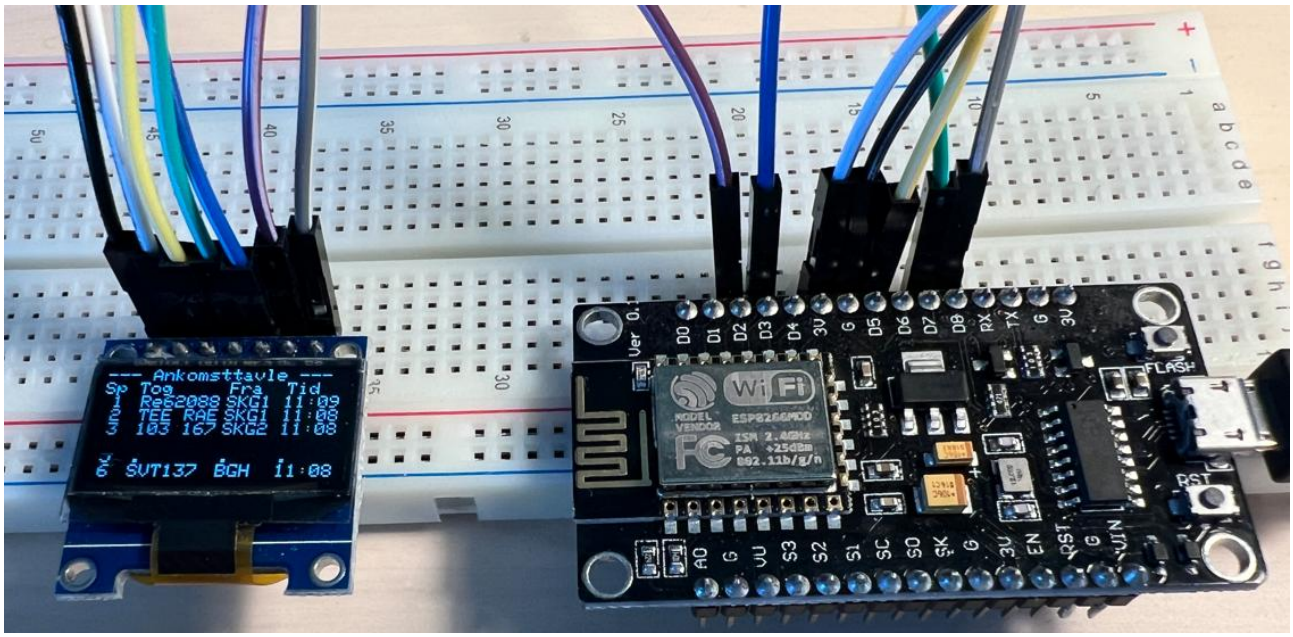


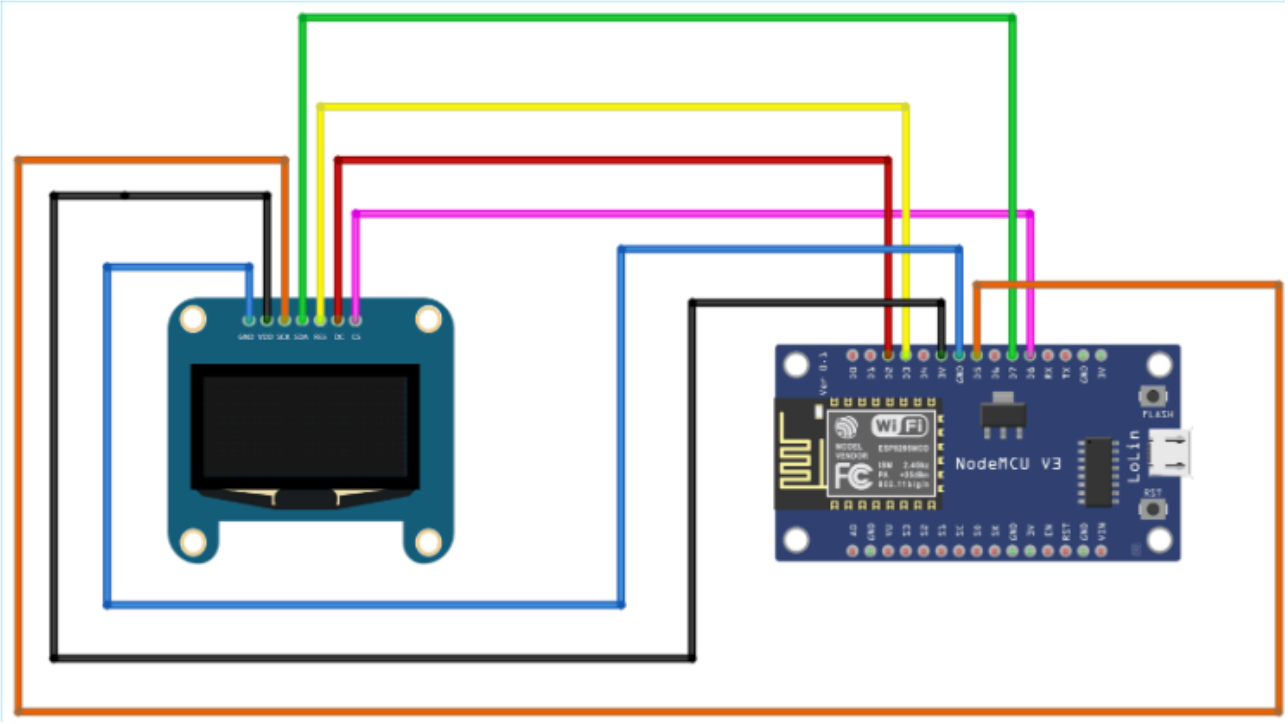
We now need to send data to MQTT in a structure like the one shown. For each of the 6 tracks, we have the three variables – Train, From and Time.



We use the dispatcher to send data to MQTT. For each of the 6 tracks, we select the 3 variables: train, origin, and arrival time, and send them.

5. ESP8266 project





For the project, I'm using an ESP8266 together with a 0.96-inch OLED screen. They come with 7 or 4 pins. Here, I've used one with 7 pins.

You can download the code from here – at your own risk:

Download code

6. Testing / testing and testing 😊

I am currently testing the arrival sign. So far, it's working well. Once the testing is complete, the sign will be built into the layout to replace the old solution.